

DISCUSS INDIAN BILL

Senate Is Averse to Proposed Allotment Features.

MR. CURTIS WILL VOTE TWICE

Has Already Passed on Measure in House—Philippine Bank Bill Reported—Intended to Encourage Agriculture in Islands—Adjournment Out of Respect to Late Mr. Flack.

The work of the Senate yesterday was marked by an end-of-the-week feeling. Morning business being rapidly dispatched, a few bills passed and the Indian appropriation bill partially considered, an adjournment was taken out of respect to the memory of Representative Flack, of New York, whose death was announced by Senator Depew.

It was interesting to witness in the discussion of features of the Indian bill the subcommittee in which Senators deferred to Senator Curtis, of Kansas, who is fractionally Indian and has been assiduously warning his new seat for the past three days. No new Senator has, within memory, met such a distinct welcome as a legislative quantity in the chamber. Mr. Curtis was frequently appealed to by Senators for information and an expression of his judgment on disputed questions. He made an excellent impression. He showed the keenest interest in every feature of the bill, and was thoroughly familiar with Indian affairs. He served on the Indian Affairs Committee in the House, and will enjoy the unusual privilege of voting twice on the bill, having already once recorded his vote on the measure as a Representative in the House.

The provision giving the Court of Claims jurisdiction over Indian claims and permitting suit to be brought in the name of the tribe went out on a point of order, as did also the one giving the Secretary of the Interior discretion to grant rights of way through Indian reservations. Senator Stone indicated opposition to the provision providing that no elections should be held in Indian Territory for the year 1907. This is because of Statehood. Upon his request the matter went over for the day.

Allotment Plan Opposed. The Senate gave evidence of a disposition to oppose the general plan of allotting Indian lands, as presented in the bill. The reading of the measure had not been completed when adjournment was taken. The most important amendments, including those relating to the disposition of general lands, went over for further consideration to-morrow.

The bill for the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippines, under a guarantee from the government of a 4 per cent interest on the money invested, was reported favorably by the Committee on the Philippines. A similar measure has been reported to the House, and there is a good prospect that it will become law at this session. The Senate bill requires that the principal offices of the bank shall be in Manila, with branches in such parts of the islands as may be designated by the Philippine commission. The sole purpose of the bank is to make loans for the purpose of assisting agriculture in the islands, and no loan is to exceed \$5,000. Interest to be charged is limited to 10 per cent. Private capital now charges as high as 50 and even 80 per cent. The government liability under the guarantee is not to exceed \$500,000 a year, and the guaranty is not to be continued more than twenty-five years. The conduct of the finances of the bank is to be under the supervision of the Philippine government, and the books are always to be open to its agents.

Money to Be Returned. An amendment offered by Senator Lodge was accepted by the committee, providing for the ultimate return of the money advanced by the government under the guaranty. A section is also taken from the House bill prohibiting the bank from holding real estate beyond what it requires for business purposes.

Bills were passed authorizing the Interstate Bridge and Terminal Company to build a bridge across the Missouri River at Kansas City, and the Monongahela Bridge Company to build a bridge across the Monongahela; authorizing the Atlantic, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Coosa River near Talladega, Ala., and extending terms of leases in the Yellowstone Park.

The credentials of Jeff Davis, Senator-elect from Arkansas, were received. They were submitted by Senator Clarke of that State. Senator Davis will succeed Senator Berry on March 4.

Duty on Palm-leaf Hats. Senator Culberson secured the passage through the Senate of a bill "to remit the penal or additional duties, amounting to \$18.25, incurred under the tariff act of 1857, growing out of the appraisement of certain one hundred packages of palm-leaf hats consigned to William H. Stiner & Sons, Importers at New York, from Vera Cruz, Mexico, on board the steamship 'Vigilance,' and for the account of Messieurs Longini and Bernheim, of San Antonio, Tex."

The Senate at 3:15 held a brief executive session at the conclusion of which, in open session, resolutions of regret for the death of Representative Flack were adopted, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow. Senator Fairbanks appointed Senators Depew, Platt, Keen, Bulkeley, Dubois, and Newlands a committee to attend Representative Flack's funeral.

Hearings on District Bill. The subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday began its work on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Commissioners Macfarland, West, and Biddle were present, and as items were reached in the reading of the bill they explained the various needs for funds for the next fiscal year. The subcommittee expects to continue its work daily this week until the bill is ready to be reported to the Senate, which will be on either Thursday or Friday.

Saving Imperial Valley. The House Committee on Public Lands yesterday agreed to make a favorable report on the Pilot bill, with amendments for the strengthening and protecting the banks of the Colorado River in the Imperial Valley. The sum appropriated is reduced from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000, and another section is added making this sum merely a loan from the general reclamation fund of the Treasury.

Public Printer's Franking Mail. In accordance with legislation of last year calling upon the heads of the various departments to report to Congress the amount of mail sent under the government frank through the Washington post-office, Public Printer Stillings reported to the House yesterday that between July 1 and December 31 the Government Printing Office placed in the mail second matter that weighed, in the aggregate, 370,083.925 pounds.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

The House discussed the river and harbor bill in Committee of the Whole, and then devoted several hours to eulogies of the late Senator Stephen D. Flack, of New York, who died last night. Representative Towne, of New York, read a paper on the life and work of the dead man. Representative Towne, of New York, read a paper on the life and work of the dead man. Representative Towne, of New York, read a paper on the life and work of the dead man.

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A "GOLD BRICK" LAW.

Denatured Alcohol Act Said to Be of Little Help to Farmers.

The President had a conference with Representatives Hill and Marshall yesterday over the pending bill which has for its purpose the "easing up" of the regulations controlling the manufacture of denatured alcohol. The President assured the Congressmen that he was in hearty sympathy with the proposed legislation, and would use his influence to secure a favorable vote on the bill before the close of the session.

"The farmer feels that they were given a gold brick in the denatured alcohol bill," said Mr. Marshall. "Under the regulations as they now stand, it is practically impossible for any farmer or little syndicate of farmers to go into the manufacture of the product. The new bill will make it possible for any farmer to go into the business with a capital of \$100. Under the present law it would require thousands."

GARDNER WOULD FORCE VOTE

Plans to Bring Immigration Educational Test Before House.

Resolution Having That End in View Is Introduced—Rules Committee Will Not Report It.

Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution yesterday which he believes will pave the way to the passage by the House of the immigration bill, with the education test clause included. The resolution provides that on its adoption "the following motion shall be highly privileged, to-wit: That the order heretofore made requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the immigration bill be rescinded; that the conference heretofore appointed on the part of the House be discharged from further duty; that the House recede from its amendment; and that after two hours' debate on said motion (which shall not be divided) the vote shall be taken at once without intervening motion."

It is on the educational test that the Senate and House conferees are in disagreement. The House conferees have refused to sign the conference report, the Senate conferees are insisting on the educational test, and a deadlock has occurred.

If the House conferees signed a disagreement it would bring the matter before the House for action, and a ye-and-nay vote could be obtained on the educational test. Inasmuch as Representatives Bennett and Ruppert, of the House conferees, are against the educational test, it is thought that the proposed course is the only one which will help them out of their difficulty.

There is only one case on record on which conferees have refused to sign a disagreement. In this instance it was maintained in the Senate that the House conferees were in contempt. Finally the papers were withdrawn from the Senate, and the House conferees gave in.

As the Speaker is supporting the House conferees in this attitude, the resolution introduced by Mr. Gardner is an unexpected twist in the campaign to obtain a record vote on his proposition.

A successful culmination of his scheme is improbable. The Committee on Rules undoubtedly will refuse to report the resolution. The House conferees are maintaining their present position, it probably will follow that the Senate will declare the House conferees to be in contempt of their own body. When this is done, Mr. Gardner, as a member of the committee, will be able to bring up a privileged resolution in the House for the discharge of the conferees, and the opponents of the immigration bill cannot then avoid a roll call on the educational test. Mr. Gardner believes that the Senate educational test may be finally accepted by the House.

TO SAVE \$5,000,000 A YEAR.

House Committee Decides on Reform in Mail Transportation Methods.

Representative Murdock, of Kansas, has won the first skirmish in the fight to put the cost of the mail transportation for the transportation of mails on a more equitable basis than now exists. The House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, of which he is a member, yesterday incorporated in the post-office appropriation bill, soon to be reported, a provision that in determining the daily weight averages of mail carried by the railroads, the total weight carried in the weighing period of ninety days shall be divided by the total number of days in that period, instead of by the total number of days less the number of Sundays, as at present.

Early in the present session Mr. Murdock discovered that approximately \$5,000,000 was lost to the government each year through the overpayment of the railroads as a result of the indefensible methods of weighing now in use.

He made a speech on the subject in the House, and offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster General for an explanation in the premises. The Post-office Committee has been working on the matter for some time, and finally decided yesterday to bring about a reform by adopting the Kansas Representative's suggestion.

Hear Personal Tax Appeals Monday. The board of personal tax appeals will begin its annual session to-morrow, continuing in session until March 11, inclusive. It is provided by the law that the board shall convene the first Monday in February to hear all appeals made against the assessments, made by the board for the next fiscal year. The board is empowered to diminish or increase such assessments as they may believe to be returned at other than their true value, the action of the board in such cases being final.

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SPEAKER ON FLOOR

Descends from Chair to Laud Late Senator Gorman.

TOWNE GRILLS "MUCKRAKERS"

Declares Their Function Not That of Criticism—Talbot Says Dead Legislator Was First Public Man to Declare Congress Must Deal with the Transportation Problems.

Speaker Cannon stepped down from his rostrum of state yesterday afternoon and moralized on men and reputation. The occasion was a memorial service in the House in honor of former Senator Arthur P. Gorman, and in paying tribute to Mr. Gorman's worth Mr. Cannon took occasion to say a good word also for the living men who make the nation's laws, but whose services are not, apparently, appreciated by the country.

"The Master," observed Mr. Cannon, "said on one occasion, when one who ought to have accompanied him gave as his excuse that his father was dead and he must needs go and bury him, 'Let the dead bury the dead.' And as the life of a generation, on an average, is under forty years, this rule must necessarily be observed. Otherwise, the world would be one vast house of mourning, and the race would not make progress. And yet the crossing over begets sorrow, mourning, and regret, and the light of growth and paying a tribute where it is deserved to those who have crossed over."

"I had many years of service in the House corresponding to the service of Senator Gorman in the Senate. I became very well acquainted with him personally, as well as in a legislative capacity. My service upon the House Committee on Appropriations and his service upon the Senate Committee on Appropriations brought me almost constantly in association with him."

"I could hear cheerful testimony, if it was needed—I think the world knows it without my bearing such testimony, however—that he brought to his work in a remarkable degree sincerity of purpose and a desire for service to the people of the United States in his legislative capacity. He not only brought great intelligence, great culture, great knowledge, great integrity, but he also brought great industry."

Creation of Public Sentiment. "Legislative duties in both House and Senate are somewhat varied. There is a sentiment throughout the country, to be conveyed or created, and it is very important, indeed, from the party standpoint and from the standpoint of the best interests of the republic that there should be a just and correct sentiment, that is frequently nurtured, sometimes, I may say, created, by the debates in the two bodies, publicity being given by the press. There the man who abounds in oratory, with fitting words to clothe the ideas that he may have, becomes valuable."

"But, after all, with the newspapers universal, I think the capacity to discuss public questions, as compared with the capacity to understand public business, and without display or oratory, consider it, where one is in condition to assist materially in its transaction, perhaps, is a more valuable factor than the other factor of creating public sentiment. I do not aim to minimize either of these factors. Senator Gorman as a debater was strong and forceful and clear, but in my judgment, his ability, his tact, his industry, and his knowledge in the conference room touching daily transactions in legislation were, to say the least, equal to his ability as a debater."

"Sometimes it is fashionable in the country, if we cannot think of anything else to say, to cartoon, or to put a humorous little bit in the newspapers, if they need a stick, sometimes a fling with or without malice, as it may be, at the Congress of the United States. We are not all Solomon in either the House or the Senate, nor are we all Websters, nor are we all Gormans."

"But, measuring my words, after some length of service in the House of Representatives, and in contact with the Senate, I believe these two great bodies, in their personnel, average the pick of the republic. I refer to this at this time because most of the valuable service that a Senator or a Representative performs for the republic is a service of which the world does not know."

Do Not Try to Understand. "Frequently, the average reader, being interested in other matters touching the acquiring of his daily bread and performing his duty as a private citizen, if he reads about it at all, does not understand, or does not take the trouble to understand. It is not interesting. In other words, as the common expression is, it will not read itself without effort. Measuring my words, in my judgment, this great son of Maryland who has crossed over, in his splendid and magnificent service in the Senate of the United States, is entitled to more credit for the things that he ever caught the public eye than he is for the things that he did not."

"I said a moment ago that the average life of a generation is under forty years. An old epitaph in Cheltenham churchyard puts into the mouth of an infant who died at the age of three weeks the couplet:

If I am so soon done for,
I wonder what I was begun for.

And it seems that all of us at times feel like asking the poet, 'But we are so situated that while we do stay, it seems the necessity for effort that we may live and be subsisted, and care for those of the household and those who are to follow, and to pay our debt to civilization, from the standpoint of notoriety and from the standpoint of an honest desire to perform our function and do our part we are content to do the best we can; and when the end comes, in my judgment, that man is a happy man who has been a public life who can say, 'Well, it is now behind me, but in my day, to the best of my ability, I contributed to the progress of the republic and of civilization as I was given to see. I believe Arthur Pue Gorman, as he crossed over, had the right to make that declaration.' Other speakers were Messrs. Talbot, Smith, and Gill, of Maryland; Clark, of Missouri; Livingston, of Georgia; Clayton, of Alabama; Towne, of New York; Byrd, of Mississippi; and Goulden, of New York.

Gorman on Railroads. Mr. Talbot mentioned an interesting fact in the career of the dead Senator, not generally known. "He was prophetic on at least one important question," said Mr. Talbot. "He was the first public man, in my knowledge, who declared publicly that the subject of transportation and the control of railroad corporations would have to be dealt with by Congress."

Mr. Clark presented a new claim to fame for the deceased. In his opinion, Senator Gorman was one of the three handsomest men he ever knew, the other two being John Cabell Breckinridge,

Vice President, and John Henry Neville, Mr. Clark's professor of Greek at Kentucky University.

Mr. Towne paid his respects to the muckrakers, in speaking of the attacks upon public men. "The function of muckrakers," he said, "is not that of criticism at all. It is frankly one of pessimism, of spite, of hatred, of elemental, savage, indiscriminate cruelty. Nothing could better illustrate the extent to which the public judgment may be temporarily demoralized than that the opinions of so many honest men, who are not to be swayed by the mercenary rhetoric of certain brilliant but perverted minds, in the service of sordid and sordidly motivated, groveling jealousy, mean ambition, and revengeful demagoguery, displayed in venomous assaults upon the character of public men, wherein a devilish artifice seeks by one grain of truth to give color to an ocean of allegation and inference."

Mr. Flack's Death Announced.

On the day set aside to honor the memory of the late Senator Gorman, the House was doubly saddened by receiving the announcement of the death, at Malone, N. Y., of Representative William H. Flack, of the Twenty-sixth New York district. After the Gorman ceremonies, the House, in accordance with resolutions presented by Representative Knapp, of New York, adjourned to to-morrow out of respect to both deceased statesmen.

The Speaker appointed the following members to attend the funeral of Representative Flack: Messrs. Sherman, Knapp, Knapp, Draper, Driscoll, Fessenden, Dwight, Ryan, Fitzgerald, Goulden, of New York; Grosvenor, of Ohio; Minor, of Wisconsin; Watson, of Indiana; Howell, of New Jersey, and Reynolds, of Pennsylvania.

HEPBURN OPPOSES OUTLAY

Objects to Proposed River and Harbor Projects.

Pokes Fun at Schemes of Clark and Bartholdt—Says Rail Transportation Has Call.

The third day's general debate on the river and harbor bill in Committee of the Whole of the House of Representatives was begun by Mr. Small, of North Carolina, who argued that the government should construct an inland waterway connecting Norfolk, Va., and Beaufort Inlet, N. C.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, followed with some reflections upon the bill. His opposition to river and harbor bills in the past had been not to the policy of improvements, but to the class of projects selected for appropriation and the manner of doing the work. He said he recognized that a man subjected himself to the criticism of "reformers" by opposing the pending measure, and in his own case to a revival of the charge made twenty-five years ago, that his antagonism was due to his desire to serve the railroads.

The magnitude of the schemes advocated by Messrs. Bartholdt and Clark, of Missouri, Friday, he said, administered the committee that it should go slow. Dr. Bartholdt estimated the cost of his project at the appalling sum of \$29,000,000, and the proposition of Mr. Clark involved the construction of two granite walls extending from Fort Benton to the Gulf, 4,000 miles in length.

"It is so monstrous that I can hardly conceive the possibility that he seriously considers it a possibility," said Mr. Hepburn.

Discussing the proposed fourteen-foot waterway from Chicago to the Gulf, Mr. Hepburn said that there was not a pound of grain seeking transportation down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and there had not been since the establishment of the railroad system.

Continuing, Mr. Hepburn said: "We have spent for improvements upon the rivers of the United States \$24,000,000; upon the Mississippi and its tributaries, \$125,000,000. In river and harbor improvements we have spent \$23,000,000, all but \$18,500,000 since the Republican party came into power. Gentlemen charge parsimony. Gentlemen charge neglect upon the part of the Federal government. They never give you the figures. The city of Pittsburgh furnishes an illustration of the comparative estimate in which river and canal transportation is had when choice is given. It creates more freight than any other spot upon the globe, 120,000,000 tons. Compare that with the cotton crop, 6,000,000 tons; or the wheat crop, 1,000,000 tons; or the coal crop, 100,000,000 tons. The Ohio River, the creators of that vast tonnage shipped only 11,000,000 tons down that stream, and that confined almost exclusively to coal."

Mr. Hepburn gave notice of an amendment he intended to offer, to limit the expenditure of the appropriation for the Missouri River to the maintenance of its banks and channel, not for the improvement of the navigation of the river. He said he knew of one stretch of the Missouri that now flowed eight miles distant from where it did in 1867, and that two then flourishing towns had entirely disappeared. He referred to the passing of the magnificent fleet of steamboats that formerly plied on the Mississippi, and said it was because they could not compete with the transportation facilities of the present day.

Mr. Beller, of Ohio, spoke in opposition to the bill, and gave notice of an amendment requiring the approval of a board of army engineers before an appropriation was made for any projected improvement. The committee then arose.

"UNCLE JOE" TO BE ORATOR. Will Deliver Address at Lincoln Day Banquet in New York.

New York, Feb. 2.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will be the orator of the evening at the Republican Club's annual dinner on Lincoln Day, February 12. "Uncle Joe" subject will be "Abraham Lincoln."

Other speakers will be former United States Attorney General James M. Beck, on "The Republican Party"; Congressman Samuel W. McCall, on "Modern Republicanism"; and Job E. Hedges, on "An Empire State."

The dinner will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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MR. HEBURN FILES REPORT

Liberal Increase Over the Assessed Value Proposed and Ample Appropriation Placed in the Bill—Public Buildings and Park Purposes Make Demand for the Purchase.

Senator Heyburn filed his report yesterday in favor of Senate bill 669 for the purchase of all the land south of Pennsylvania avenue and north of Maryland avenue up to Sixth street, and all between the avenue and the Mall as far as Fifteenth street.

The report recommends also the purchase of block 221, lying immediately in front of the Capitol grounds, at the junction of Maryland avenue and First street; also block 575 and reservation 12, lying in front of the Capitol grounds, between Pennsylvania avenue and B street north-west.

The report states that the land contemplated in the view of the bill is 1,952,364 square feet, exclusive of any land within the boundaries of the region already owned by the government. The amount owned by the government is 1,243,488 square feet. The assessed valuation of the land proposed to be taken is \$2,539,996. The assessed valuation of the land proposed to be taken is \$2,539,996. The assessed valuation of the land proposed to be taken is \$2,539,996.

It is believed that this assessment will hold out fairly as an indication of the actual value of the property, although some of it, if valued on the basis of its earning capacity, would have to be given a much higher figure than that now on the assessor's books. Assuming that the assessed value should be increased by the usual one-third, the valuation of the land proposed to be taken would be \$3,690,996, or of the improvements on the tract, \$3,205,790, or a total to be paid for the property of \$6,896,786. Accompanying the report is a map showing the area included within the boundaries named. The bill appropriates for the purchase \$10,000,000, which would cover the value of the land amply and all expenses of condemnation and leave a considerable balance to cover into the Treasury.

The report concludes as follows: "It is very important that in the future all government buildings located at the National Capital shall be increased by the proposed purchase, and shall be of such harmonious architecture and arrangement as will make them a combination of all that is beautiful and adequate to the wants of the service. The buildings proposed to be purchased, and which will be constructed along varying architectural lines, and yet be entirely harmonious, thus affording great possibilities for architectural accomplishment as well as for the development of a plan that will greatly enhance the beauty and usefulness of the nation's home."

"In the interval between the purchase and the actual use of the grounds for public buildings, they could be used and maintained as an attractive pleasure ground in connection with the Mall."

"Much of the land to be acquired could be purchased from the present owners, and that which cannot be so acquired can be obtained by the ordinary process of condemnation."

OPPOSED TO PEARRE'S BILL.

Corporation Counsel Says Coroner Should Have to Order Arrests.

Corporation Counsel E. H. Thomas yesterday submitted to the Commissioners a report opposing the recent bill introduced by Representative Pearre to amend the District code transferring the appointment of the coroner from the Commissioners to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The bill seeks to curtail the power of the coroner to apprehend or detain any person on account of any death to be inquired into by him. The salary of the office is fixed at \$3,000.

The bill was introduced by request of Attorney Henry E. Davis, who recently appeared before the coroner as an attorney for one of the defendants in the Terra Cotta wreck inquest.

The report of the corporation counsel is in part as follows: "The code does not expressly give this power, but it does give power to summon witnesses, compel their attendance, and to require them to give recognizances to appear and testify in court. The coroner is, in my opinion, to be given the express power of apprehension, which the bill denies; and he should also be given express power to commit for trial persons charged by the inquisition with murder or manslaughter."

BROWNVILLE WITNESSES.

Mingo Sanders Will Be First Called at To-morrow's Hearing.

One of the earliest witnesses in the Brownsville inquiry by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which will begin to-morrow at 10 o'clock, will be Mingo Sanders, formerly sergeant of Company B, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, whose service extends over twenty-five years in the army, and whose record in the War Department is marked "excellent."

Sergeant George Jackson, of the same company, and A. H. Roland, of Company D, are also expected to be examined at Monday's session.

WILL STORM THE CAPITOL. Temperance Advocates Plan Demonstration for Anti-Saloon Bill.

Several thousand temperance advocates are planning to visit the Capitol on the morning of February 14 for the purpose of using their influence with the House Committee of the District to stamp out the sale of liquor in Washington. The date has been set by the committee members for hearing the temperance people of the city.

Several temperance organizations and churches are making all arrangements to send representatives to the hearing, and a number from each association will be appointed. The following will appear before the District Committee as prohibition crusaders' advocates: Rev. Weston Bruner, D. D., Fifth Baptist Church; Rev. Donald C. MacLeod, D. D., First Presbyterian Church; A. R. Webber, member of Congress from the Fourteenth Ohio district; Rev. George W. King, Ph. D., Dumbarton Avenue Church.

Notices relative to the gathering at the Capitol have been sent to all temperance organizations urging the members to be present. The advocates are requested to wear white ribbons to show their presence and the organization and the cause that they represent.

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LODGE SMOKED—AND SMOKED

Pages Tried to Stop Him, but Failed—Ingloriously.

Massachusetts Statesman's Unintended Violation of the Senate Rules Causes Flurry.

Another secret of executive sessions is out. Senators smoke behind closed doors.

When the Senate took down the bars yesterday after a brief secret session, the assistant sergeant-at-arms and pages were kept busy for at least five minutes warning Senators that they were transgressing the rules against smoking in the open sessions of the Senate. When the doors were closed for the executive session a dozen Senators lighted cigars, expecting that an adjournment would follow without reopening the doors.

Then an announcement was made that the House had adjourned out of respect to the late Representative Flack, and it became necessary for the Senate to take the same action.

Doors were reopened, but the cigars were not all laid aside. Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Layton succeeded in banishing every cigar from the Senate except Senator Lodge's, which unconsciously defied authority while the Senator from Massachusetts was moving about among his colleagues in a preoccupied way.

The assistant sergeant-at-arms and his pages created much hilarity by their efforts to lasso Mr. Lodge's weed. They would plant themselves squarely in front of him to attract his attention, but the Massachusetts Senator was evidently not a hypnotic subject. He failed to see them. He would suddenly shift his position or turn around, and then Mr. Layton and his scouts would shift again, and again line up at "present arms." But Mr. Lodge smoked on. The open session was soon over, and Mr. Lodge, his cigar still firmly planted between his teeth, marched out untroubled that he had created such a flutter by his unintended defiance of Senate rules.

The regulation against smoking was adopted some years ago at the suggestion of the late Senator Charles F. Smith, of the Kansas Senator complained one day that smoke was being wafted into the chamber from the corridors or cloak-rooms. Other Senators joined him in protest. The rule was passed. Later it developed that the smoke came from burning waste near the Capitol and the wind carried it into the building. When it reached the effectors of Mr. Ingalls, it reminded him of a Kansas cigar. But the discovery of the mistake did not abate the rule.

JAMESTOWN LOAN AS A LIEN.

House Committee Cuts Amount from \$1,000,000 to \$800,000.

The Appropriations Committee of the House yesterday made its report on the proposed loan to the Jamestown Exposition Company. As incorporated by the Senate in the urgent deficiency bill the loan is for \$1,000,000. The House committee cut this down to \$800,000, and provided for a lien on the real estate and other property of the company instead of taking a portion of the gross receipts.

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